

Wilmington Journal.

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NO. 20.

OUR CONVENTIONS AND OUR CANDIDATES.

No one who has the good of the State at heart could have failed to feel the greatest gratification at witnessing the deliberations of the Conventions of our party this week. In each Convention every county was represented and in most instances by large delegations. In point of respectability and worth and intelligence the body of men who met in this city and at Magnolia were without any superior in the political history of North Carolina, even in her palmy days. The veriest stranger even could have told at a glance that our Conventions were composed of representatives of the best interests of the State and he could have seen also that while each member might have his personal preferences yet each one was disposed to subordinate that preference to the duly expressed will of the whole. Harmony, good nature, kindly expressions, one for another, and courtesy in word and deed, one to another, marked the deliberations of the members as well while in Convention assembled, as in their social intercourse at other times. With such members, actuated by such motives, it will not surprise our readers to learn that, when the Conventions had duly declared their will almost without a single exception, so far as we could hear, no one went away without a full determination to use every effort and to bend every energy to secure by larger and still more triumphant majorities the success of the party and of its nominees. Of one thing our readers may be assured, that if these delegates truly reflect the temper and feeling and enthusiasm of those who sent them, our victory in August next will be one that the whole State will remember with honest pride for long years to come.

And now a word as to our candidates.

Col. ALEXANDER ALEXANDER McKoy, of Sampson, the candidate of our party for Judge in this Judicial District, is about forty-eight years of age and has filled many high places of honor and trust in his native county. He was the Attorney for the county under the old County Court system. During Governor Faneuil's term of office he was one of the Commissioners of State. He served also with credit to himself for several terms in the Senate of North Carolina and as a member of the Reconstruction Convention of 1865, assembled under orders from Andrew Johnson. In a word, in whatever position in life he has been placed, Colonel McKoy has acquitted himself with credit to himself and to his people. A man of varied and extensive legal learning, of spotless purity and irreproachable integrity, polite in his manners and courteous in his demeanor alike to rich and poor and possessing both their confidence and their love, COLONEL McKoy is well worthy of the high honor that has been conferred upon him.

Now was the Convention less fortunate in its selection of a candidate for the office of Solicitor.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM S. NORMENT, of Robeson county, is a gentleman of whom we may well be proud. Graduating at Chapel Hill in the year 1857, he commenced at once the study of the law and came to the bar during the next year. Just as he had laid the foundation of a good practice, the war came on, and he at once took up arms in defence of his State. First as a member of the 18th Regiment and subsequently as a Captain in the 51st Regiment of North Carolina Troops, for four years Mr. Norment proved himself in camp and on the battle field to be a gallant soldier and officer, faithful and true in the discharge of all his duties. His immediate comrades say that where danger was greatest there Norment was sure to be. But it is not merely as a soldier that CAPTAIN NORMENT deserves commendation. He is a good lawyer, a man of fine mind and a forcible speaker, and withal a man whose private character as well as his political record is without spot or blemish. After the war he was the Attorney for the county before the County Courts were abolished. He is at present a member of the lower House of the Legislature, where he has earned a truly enviable reputation.

Of Colonel ALFRED MOORE WADDELL, for the third time our candidate for Congress, the columns of the JOURNAL have made too frequent and too honorable mention for years past to make it necessary for us to say a single word now.

Twice already has he borne the flag of our party in triumph. In 1870 in the very darkest hour of our political existence, when scarcely a ray of light brightened the sky, and in the very dying hours as it were of the campaign, he gallantly led the forlorn hope and snatched a brilliant victory from the very jaws of defeat. And again, in 1872, he approved himself to be worthy of the confidence that was reposed in him.

From one end of the district to the

other, and in every part of it, he is

thoroughly well known, and his nomination by the Convention at Magnolia under the operation of the two-thirds rule, shows beyond all doubt what a strong hold he has upon the affections of his constituents.

Soldier, scholar and statesman, as he was so happily characterized by Mr. DAVIS, in his nominating address before the Convention, Colonel WADDELL received from its members proof of confidence and affection of which any man might well be proud.

With such candidates as these and presented to the people under such encouraging auspices, there can be no doubt of success if our party friends shall only do their duty. We have a clear Conservative majority in both the Judicial and the Congressional District. We have only to poll our acknowledged strength and the victory will be ours.

Meanwhile let us prepare for the fight that is before us. If we do this and do our duty on the day of election when the sun shall go down on the Thursday in August, A. M. WADDELL will have been elected as our Representative for a third time, A. A. McKoy will be our Judge and W. S. NORMENT our Solicitor. So mote it be.

POLITICAL REVOLUTION.

The following table, says the New York World, shows the opposition gains and Republican losses in the eighteen States which have held general elections since the fall of 1872:

| TABLE SHOWING VOTE OF 1872. | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| STATES. | Opposition. | Administration. |
| California | 41,736 | 17,099 |
| Connecticut | 40,100 | 13,318 |
| Iowa | 73,203 | 13,223 |
| Kentucky | 104,258 | 88,816 |
| Maine | 7,485 | 10,462 |
| Maryland | 6,684 | 6,610 |
| Massachusetts | 53,206 | 123,472 |
| Minnesota | 52,941 | 10,729 |
| Mississippi | 47,191 | 81,916 |
| New York | 84,525 | 107,729 |
| New Hampshire | 31,725 | 27,318 |
| Ohio | 215,471 | 281,832 |
| Rhode Island | 2,725 | 11,323 |
| Pennsylvania | 213,471 | 319,589 |
| Texas | 69,085 | 43,406 |
| Virginia | 91,482 | 91,413 |
| Wisconsin | 81,425 | 11,492 |
| Total | 1,644,256 | 2,041,326 |
| Majority | 1,644,256 | 459,091 |

TABLE SHOWING VOTE OF 1873-74.

| STATES. | Opposition. | Administration. |
|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
| California | 71,951 | 31,841 |
| Connecticut | 40,100 | 13,318 |
| Iowa | 73,203 | 13,223 |
| Kentucky | 104,258 | 88,816 |
| Maine | 7,485 | 10,462 |
| Maryland | 6,684 | 6,610 |
| Massachusetts | 53,206 | 123,472 |
| Minnesota | 52,941 | 10,729 |
| Mississippi | 47,191 | 81,916 |
| New York | 84,525 | 107,729 |
| New Hampshire | 31,725 | 27,318 |
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| Virginia | 91,482 | 91,413 |
| Wisconsin | 81,425 | 11,492 |
| Total | 1,644,256 | 2,041,326 |
| Majority | 1,644,256 | 459,091 |

These eighteen States gave Grant a popular majority of 459,091 in 1872, and now give an opposition majority of 188,965. This is a net opposition gain of 658,256, or within less than 50,000 votes for these States of reversing Grant's majority for the entire country. And it is to be noted that the change has not been wrought by the absence from the polls of voters belonging to both parties; for while the Administration vote has fallen off enormously in each of the above named States, except Virginia, which shows a nominal increase on the Administration vote of 1872, the opposition vote has increased in all Kentucky, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin, and all of these five, except Rhode Island, were carried by the opposition in the recent elections. It is almost unnecessary to add that 98 per cent of these opposition gains are Democratic gains, and equally unnecessary to state what the elections of the past few months have demonstrated with absolute certainty, that the Democratic party must eventually and speedily attract to its ranks all the struggling opponents of Republicanism who, under one name or another, are attempting to wage a sort of guerilla warfare against the Republican party.

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.

We return thanks to a friend for a large club of subscribers at West-brook's, Bladen county, with several names at other offices. Let the ball keep moving.

WELL PUT.

The Richmond Dispatch says: "Do you doubt that this is a free country, or that the States have rights left?" Attorney-General Williams at Washington is hearing counsel for both Baxter and Brooks with the intention of advising the President by one word to decide which shall be Governor of Arkansas.

A gentleman bought a piece of land on the outskirts of Providence thirty years ago for \$400. He recently refused \$75,000 for the same property.

THE JOURNAL AND INFLATION.

Within the last forty-eight hours we have received two letters, one from Detroit, Michigan, and the other from Syracuse, New York, each enclosing an article from the JOURNAL in regard to the currency question. In the Detroit letter the writer stated that the article had been reprinted and had also been published in the form of a circular and sent to every principal city in the United States. In Syracuse the article did not meet with so flattering a reception and the object of the writer of the letter from that city was to controvert the views of the JOURNAL, and to that end he presents the following points for our consideration:

1. As the currency issued in New England circulates in all parts of the country, and as there is plenty of it in New York and other money centres available for any one who has anything with which to pay for it, I cannot see the force of your argument.

2. Although your article seems to imply as much, yet you cannot mean that a distribution of more currency would place it in the hands of any one not having the means of paying for it, and as for those who have there is plenty ready to be exchanged for real value how would an increase in the volume help those who have not?

3. The National Banks never see their own notes after they have been issued until they are returned mutilated for redemption. The currency is therefore substantially the same as if issued from one central point and flows to the money centres simply because there they have the means of paying for it.

Whether the fact that the city of Syracuse, with a population of 43,051 has an outstanding National Bank note circulation of \$969,451, or twenty-two dollars and fifty cents to each person, while Detroit, with a population of 70,577 persons has a National Bank note circulation of only \$1,318,069, or only sixteen dollars and fifty cents to each person, has anything to do with the difference of opinion between our correspondents we cannot tell. It is natural, however, that under such circumstances, a citizen of Syracuse should take a different view of the currency question from that taken by a citizen of Detroit.

Let us see how North Carolina and Syracuse compare. North Carolina has a population of 1,071,361 persons, and a National Bank note circulation of \$1,819,300, or one dollar and seventy cents to each person. Syracuse, with only one twenty-fourth part of that population, has more than half of that amount of circulation. The total assessed value of the real and personal property in the county of Onondaga, in which Syracuse is situated, is according to the last census, \$32,553,695. That of North Carolina, according to the same authority, is \$130,378,622. With these preliminary facts we proceed to notice the points made by our correspondent.

1. We deny that the currency issued in New England does, in point of fact, circulate in all parts of the country, according to their wants and ability, and we deny that there is in New York City a plenty of currency available for the whole country able to pay for it. These are the very points at issue.

2. We do not mean that a fairer distribution of currency, nor that the issue of more currency would put money in the pockets of those who have no equivalent of property, or labor, or skill to give in exchange, but we do mean to say that either plan would enable men who have such equivalents of real value to raise money on them at a cheaper rate.

3. We deny that currency flows to each section of the country equally and solely according to its needs and ability to pay for it.

There can be no doubt that we need more money in North Carolina. Money is undeniably scarce, when it costs from fifteen to eighteen per cent. per annum; yet, though we pay this exorbitant rate of interest, we can get only \$1,819,300 of currency, while Onondaga, the county in which Syracuse is situated, with property to the amount of \$32,000,000 can get \$969,451. If \$32,000,000 and a population of 104,183 persons can draw \$969,451 of circulation to the county of Onondaga, including the city of Syracuse, why do not \$130,000,000 of property and 1,071,361 population draw currency to North Carolina in the same proportion? If we measure by property we ought to have four times what Syracuse has and ten times what we measure by population.

If a population of 104,183 persons occupying only 800 square miles of territory require \$969,451 of currency, one would think that a population ten times as great covering a territory of more than sixty times as many square miles would need somewhat more than twice that amount of currency.

It is but idle to assert that upon a million dollars of property in the city of Wilmington its owner can raise the same amount of money or any amount at the same rates that he could upon a million dollars worth of property in the

city of New York. The South and the West both have "real values" to give in exchange for currency, but the holders of the currency live at such a distance from us that they are not willing to let it go upon the same rates that they would upon property at home.

BUTLER'S COMPROMISE BANKING BILL.

General Butler introduced a bill on Monday last to provide for free banking and other things pertaining to the currency, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. Though the term free banking is used, the limit of National Bank notes to be issued seems to be fixed at ten dollars a head for the population of the United States, according to the census of 1870. That would give a circulation of a little over three hundred and eighty millions, or twenty-six millions more than is now authorized by law. This is not a great measure of expansion, therefore, and looks as if Butler was leading off for a compromise on the currency question between the President and the administration party in Congress. The bill provides that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to withdraw legal tenders to the amount of twenty-five per cent of National Bank notes issued, until the legal tender circulation is reduced to three hundred and fifty-six millions of dollars, the legal tenders to be held as a reserve in the Treasury as formerly. The bill also provides that the banks shall retain all coin interest received on their bonds, which are pledged to secure their circulation, until their whole reserve shall consist of coin. The banks are prohibited from loaning their reserve and from charging a rate of interest on loans and discounts exceeding seven and three-tenths per cent, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue notes on the deposit of gold bonds, the interest to be deducted on the return of the notes. This bill would appear to meet in a measure, if not entirely, the views of the President. Perhaps Mr. Butler has been talking with General Grant and may be trying to bridge over the currency difficulty to save the Republican party.

THE JOURNAL AND INFLATION.

HOW OUR NORTHERN BROTHERS LOVE US!

We continue to receive letters enclosing to us the editorial of the JOURNAL about the currency, that our Michigan correspondent was pleased to send broadcast over the land. It is a little amusing to note the change of sentiment and tone and temper in the letters. Just in proportion to the amount of currency in any locality is the bitterness of the writer in his comments upon our editorial. In order that the readers of the JOURNAL may see how its Northern brethren greet its utterances, we publish the following letters received by us: DEBROS, MAY 7th, 1874.

I have read the article entitled "A few facts about the currency," circulated from the Wilmington, N. C., JOURNAL. No doubt New England has more than its share of currency, but the writer has omitted to state the matter as strongly as he should have done. A worse case is that of the City of Washington, which, with a very small population, has issued greenbacks to the amount of \$382,000,000! This being the worst case should first receive attention.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN THOMAS.

We presume the above is what Josh Billings would call "sarkastical." It furnishes its own answer. The next letter is as follows:

If the above ("A few facts about the currency") were anything but the inevitable Southern style of misrepresentation and falsehood, they might be worth the trouble and expense of circulation, as it is they are worth nothing.

E. R. PRICE,

Attleboro, Mass.

It will be borne in mind that Massachusetts has by law \$10 of National Bank note currency to each person in its borders.

The next letter is without signature and comes from Woonsocket Falls, Rhode Island, a State that the law permits to have \$61 59 of National Bank Note Currency to each one of its population, while it permits each one of the population of North Carolina to have only \$1 70. The nameless Rhode Islander says:

While we were taking up the currency you were fitting us. But now there is nothing to prevent North Carolina from taking the \$4,000,000 currency authorized by Congress. And if that is not enough you have the right to withdraw \$25,000,000 from the Eastern States. "Why don't you take it?" The fact is you can't. But can grumble and find fault, it does not require a large capital to do that.

To our amiable little Rhode Islander it will be sufficient to reply that as the law directed \$25,000,000 currency to be withdrawn from the England States as soon as the whole of the last issue authorized (\$54,000,000) was taken up by the States having less than their share of the currency, it is not surprising that a balance of \$4,000,000

was kept unissued. Why? Because if all the \$54,000,000 had been issued there would have been no excuse for not withdrawing the \$25,000,000 from New England. But there may be another reason why Rhode Islanders do not like North Carolina, antedating the "fitting" during the late unpleasantness. We fear they have not forgotten the contemptuous insult a noted and notorious North Carolinian, one Shocco Jones, put upon their insignificant State and Governor long years ago.

We cannot recall very many times when we honestly and heartily rejoiced that we were once more back into the Union, that North Carolina was again an integral part of the Federal Union with voice and vote in the Federal Congress, but no matter what our feelings may have been in the past we declare now that we are so thoroughly reconstructed that we feel an intense satisfaction in knowing that the Southern States belong to these United States. Why? Because by being in the Union we can unite with the people of the West and Northwest, and by being united with them they can shape and control the National Legislature of the country and by controlling the National Legislature of the country we can aid in punishing the avarice and insolence of just such hypocritical New Englanders as our Massachusetts and Rhode Island correspondents. We are now "truly loil" and thoroughly reconstructed and we glory in the future as well as in the past.

GRANT DECLINES A THIRD TERM.

A Washington special to the Richmond Dispatch says a Brooklyn Congressman, who was at the White House recently with a number of friends, made some allusion to the colossal picture of President Grant on horseback presented to him by some of his Louisiana friends, and the President said: "Mrs. Grant and myself have often been puzzled as to what disposition should be made of it after retiring from public life, it being so very large no ordinary room will contain it." To this, by way of a little humor, the Congressman responded by suggesting that there might be another four years service as President fall to his lot. "Oh," said President Grant, "that would be an inflation of my term of office, and as I have taken occasion to pronounce against inflation the suggestion would also, for consistency, have to be vetoed." This, taken in connection with other circumstances, may be regarded as at least a slight indication that the President has no desire whatever to remain in public life after this term, even if his reelection could be deemed possible.

COL. STEPHEN D. POOL.

We daily receive letters says the Raleigh News, from various sections of the State expressive of gratification at the nomination of Colonel STEPHEN D. POOL, as the Conservative-Democratic candidate for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. All agree that he is the man for the place, and that he will not only carry the full strength of his own party, but will have the support of those Republicans who feel too much interested in the cause of education to lend their aid in placing at the head of educational affairs in this State an unsettled and unimpaired young man like Mr. PERRELL. The State is too poor to make such an experiment, for all the chances are that it would result in a disastrous failure. North Carolina is not in a position to venture upon the experiment of transferring a young man without the least experience, almost fresh from the halls of college, to an office of difficulty, and one requiring executive ability in a high degree. Mr. Pool is a gentleman who has had large experience as an educator, and is known to possess those qualities which fit him for the discharge of the important duties devolving upon the office for which he is a candidate. We are sincerely glad that the action of the Executive Committee in nominating Col. Pool, meets with such a hearty universal endorsement. He is in every way worthy of the confidence reposed in him by his fellow-citizens, and will make the State a most zealous and efficient officer.

MENNON, MCKOY AND NORMENT.

The Raleigh Crescent of Wednesday last, says:

We notice the nomination of Col. A. A. McKoy of Sampson and of Col. W. S. Norment, of Robeson, as candidates respectively for Judge and Solicitor in the Cape Fear District. Better candidates could not have been selected. Both of these gentlemen are well known as able and skillful lawyers, and highly respected and worthy citizens, and if elected, they will restore the administration of justice in that District to the tone it possessed in the good old days of ante-bellum. We congratulate the Cape Fear people on the prospect they have in view, and feel assured that when Russell and Cantwell give place to McKoy and Norment the country will breathe freer than during the dark days of the last few years.

The Robesonian of the 6th inst., says:

We learn by telegram from the Editor yesterday that P. M. M., that at the Judicial Convention, held in Wilmington yesterday, Col. A. A. McKoy, of Sampson, received the nomination for

the Judgeship in this District, and our worthy and distinguished townman, Capt. W. S. Norment, the nomination for the Solicitorship. The meeting was harmonious.

We fell proud of the nominations, for in our opinion more competent gentlemen could not have been selected for either of the positions.

HON. ALFRED H. WADDELL.

The Raleigh Crescent says: A telegram from Magnolia, informs us that Hon. A. M. Waddell has been nominated for re-election to Congress from the Cape Fear District. Col. Waddell has made an able and a faithful representative, having been first elected in 1870, and again in 1872 to the high position he now holds. He is very popular in his section, and has ever struck Radicalism such heavy blows as to entitle him to the gratitude of his people. Warm and generous in disposition, able in debate, learned in law and literature and fully alive to the requirements of his constituents, we are satisfied that he will, if re-elected, be a credit to North Carolina in our National Councils.

The National Republican, of Washington City, says:

Hon. A. M. Waddell, the talented Representative from Magnolia, Wilmington (N. C.) district, was unanimously nominated on Wednesday by the Conservative Convention held at Magnolia, N. C. Colonel Waddell is justly regarded as the ablest of the Southern delegation, and the compliment paid him yesterday by his constituents in his absence and while an invalid, shows that his services in the last and present Congress are appreciated. At the same time we earnestly hope that some straightforward Republican may be elected to fill his place.

THE EUCALYPTUS TREE.

Its Peculiar Properties and Advantages—Remarkable Absorption of Malaria.

The San Francisco Palletin gives the following account of the Eucalyptus Globulus, or Australian gum tree, obtained principally from Messrs. Sontag & Co. of San Francisco, who have given much attention to its cultivation:

The eucalyptus is favorably known to all residents of California, where probably not less than one million trees are planted. In this city it is found in handsome residences, one will find it with its magnificent drooping branches, making an effective and graceful shade-tree. In Oakland, the broad avenues are lined with them. Eucalyptus forests are planted in the country surrounding Oakland, and, in fact, in every county in the State, where the cold winter will permit it to live, the eucalyptus will be found growing. The wonderful properties of this tree have only within the past few years been discovered and appreciated. It is justly claimed that when the tree flourishes in low, marshy and feverish districts, all miasma will cease. It destroys the malarial element in any atmosphere where it grows, and is a great absorbent of moisture, draining the subsoil almost as thoroughly as a regular system of piping. The eucalyptus is an evergreen, and is found in its native country (Tasmania) in boundless forests, both on the hillside and in the lowlands, under extremes of climates, both as to the heat and cold, ranging from 130 degrees to 29 degrees Fahrenheit. Whether it will endure a greater degree of cold we think has as yet been undetermined. It is, however, worthy a trial. Its remarkably rapid growth is a matter of much surprise, attaining, as it does, a maximum height of about three hundred feet, with a circumference of from thirty to fifty feet. For timber and fuel it is exceedingly useful, being hard and easily worked, and very serviceable for such purposes as the keels of vessels, bridges, &c., where strength and durability are essential. It is estimated that from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000 in value of this timber is exported annually from Australia. The leaves of this tree are a dark bluish color, about ten inches long, an inch wide, thin, and oddly twisted. They exude a cold, watery, and sticky odor, quite agreeable and pleasant, which, with the large absorption of water by the roots, causes the beneficial influence of the tree. It bears a small white flower, having no odor. In consequence of its anti-fetid qualities, the English government has planted it extensively in the East Indies and Africa, in fever districts, with the most satisfactory results. In France, Cuba, Spain, Mexico, and many other places, where malaria, fever, ague and other pestilential diseases prevailed, the eucalypti have also been planted. The wonderful properties of this tree have been discussed by many scientific institutions in Europe. In the Academy of Sciences, in this city, its medicinal and anti-miasmatic qualities have received considerable attention. Dr. Pigne Dupuytren testified before that academy of the virtues of the eucalyptus, and stated that he and Dr. J. O. Oliver had tested it in the French Hospital. In the garden surrounding this hospital a large number of the trees are planted for sanitary purposes. It had been found efficacious in the treatment of affections of the larynx and of mucous membrane in general. Experiments, carefully made, have proved that in a medicinal preparation it cures cases of intermittent fever, against which quinine alone proves powerless. It is also a valuable article in Algeria its cultivation was undertaken on a large scale. Some 13,000 eucalypti were planted in an extremely pestilential and unhealthy section, where fever prevailed to a great extent every year. During the first year of their growth, at the time when the fever season used to set in, not a single case of fever occurred, yet the trees were only nine feet high. Since then this place is reported free from its unwelcome visitations. In the vicinity of Constantinople, another fever spot, marshy and sickly, the whole ground was dried up by 14,000 of these trees. In Cuba,

marsh diseases are rapidly disappearing upon the introduction of this tree. A railway station in the Department of the Var was so pestilential that the officials could not remain there longer than a year. Forty of these trees were planted, and the unhealthy condition of the place was changed. Two miles from Haywards, in this State, the surveyor-general planted two groves of the eucalyptus, one of about ninety acres and the other seventy acres, the whole comprising about 150,000 trees. They are now only about five years old, yet many of the trees are forty to fifty feet high, the whole making a most extensive and beautiful forest; for fuel and timber purposes, being worth thousands of dollars.

Foul Murder in Onslow.

From parties who were recently in Onslow county, we learn that a most cowardly attempt at murder was made at Far Landing, in that county, last Monday night. The victim is Mr. Mike Langley, a most worthy and estimable citizen but, unfortunately, it is not known who his assailant was. On the night in question, Mr. Langley was sitting up in his own house, with a sick member of his family, when, about midnight, he was called out by some person who pretended that he wished to obtain some medicine. Mr. Langley directed him to go on to his store, a short distance from the house, when he would wait upon him. He then turned to enter the house when the man fired on him with a shot gun. Mr. Langley fell and when surgical aid arrived it was ascertained that his right lung had been pierced by four large deer shot. Two of those passed entirely through his body, and the other two remained in the lung and have not yet been found. The cowardly assailant, who came to the landing in a boat, succeeded in making his escape undetected and is as yet unknown. At the last accounts Mr. Langley was very low and but little, if any hopes are entered of his recovery.

County Commissioners.

The Board of County Commissioners met last evening.

The Grand Jury, at the last term of the Superior Court, having reported that the Work House and Work House prison were in bad condition, it was ordered that the Committee on the Work House inquire into the condition of the prisoners and the condition of the building, and prepare for publication in the city newspapers a full and complete statement of facts.

It was ordered that the Chairman advertise for proposals for the thorough repair of Long Creek bridge, and have said bridge repaired as soon as possible.

It was ordered that the Committee on Bridges inquire into the condition of Moore's Creek bridge, Columbia township, reported to be in need of repairs, and report at the next regular meeting of the Board what is necessary to be done in the matter.

It was ordered that permission be granted to the following townships to levy taxes for the payment of the township expenses for the ensuing year, as provided by an act of the General Assembly, ratified February 12th, 1874:

Federal Point—Four cents on the \$100 value of real and personal property, and twelve cents on the poll.

Harnett—Ten cents on the \$100 value of real and personal property.

Rocky Point—Six cents on the \$100 value of real and personal property.

Holnden—Ten cents on the \$100 value of real and personal property.

Wilmington—One and one-half cents on the \$100 value of real and personal property.

It was ordered further, that the sheriff of New Hanover county be authorized to collect the said township taxes, as aforesaid, and hold the amounts so collected subject to the order of the Board of County Commissioners.

Walker Moore and Allen Evans were granted licenses to retail spirituous liquors by the fire measure.

The Fire Men.

It will be recollected that, on the 25th ult., an unsuccessful attempt was made to burn the Primitive Baptist Church building, near Rocky Mount. Passengers arriving here yesterday from the upper line of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad inform us that another and this time a completely successful attempt was made to burn the edifice. It was set fire to shortly after dark on Thursday night and although the citizens of the neighborhood did all they could to suppress the flames, yet the building was so thoroughly saturated with kerosene that they could do nothing towards saving it.

This Church is said to have been standing there for more than a century past and it is alleged that it was destroyed because an act of the Legislature prohibited the sale of liquor within a certain limit around it. The authors of the shameful deed have not yet been discovered, but it will go hard with them if they are found out.

District Court.

The U. S. District Court for the Cape Fear district labors here yesterday and adjourned, for the term, late in the afternoon. The morning and part of the afternoon were devoted to the disposal of certain cases in bankruptcy and the case of Antonio Freeman, charged with circulating counterfeit coin, was the last disposed of. In this case Maj. R. C. Badger appeared for the prosecution and Col. Edward Cantwell for the defence. The prosecution failed to make out a case because of the ability of the defence to prove an alibi and the defendant was discharged without having given the matter to the jury.

Full Conservative Ticket in Mount Olive.

At an election held in Mount Olive, last Monday, for municipal officers, the following Conservative ticket was elected, viz:

D. M. McIntire, Mayor.

J. F. Oliver, W. F. English, J. Loftin, I. J. Kelley, J. W. Brill, Commissioners.